THE ATTACK ON THE TORIES MR. MORLEY SPEAKS TO HIS AMENDMENT TO THE ADDRESS.

DENOUNCING THE GOVERNMENT'S TREATMENT OF IRISH MEMBERS-YELLS OF "PIGOTT"

GREET MR. BALFOUR ON RISING. London, Feb. 25.-In the House of Commons this afternoon Mr. Sexton gave notice that he would introduce a bill to amend the law relating to contempt of court.

This announcement was received with cheers Mr. Morley moved the adoption of his amend ment to the address in reply to the Queen's speech demning the Administration in Ireland as harsh, unjust and oppressive, and asking that measures to content the Irish and re-establish a real union of Great Britain and Ireland be ado, ted. In his speech in support of his motion Mr. Moriey asked why, if the condition of Ireland was better, as claimed by the Government, proceedings against Irish members of the House of Commons were more frequent. These proceedings to him seemed a sign of alarm and dismay, instead of confidence.

Mr. Morley strongly condemned the singular lack of prudence, foresight and care that had been shown by the Administration in Ireland during the last few months. The arrest of Father Me-Fadden at Gweedore, he said, was marked by every bad quality that could accompany a judicial act. It was worthy of the worst exploits of the ruffian judge in Scotland, who, a century ago, said: "Give me a prisoner and I'll find the

The speaker referred at length to the recent arrests in Ireland, and ridiculed the idea of arresting men for such offences as cheering William O'Brien, etc. Referring to the imprisoned Members of Parliament, he urged that while their offences were limited to speaking and writing treason they should be treated as first-class mis-(Cheers.) The time was swiftly coming when an irresistible appeal would ascend from the Nation, asking Her Majesty to recur to the sense of the people, so that they might decide the great issues now dividing the Government and the Opposition. (Cheers.) The Opposition required the fullest explanation regarding the employment of Irish magistrates, Crown solicitors and police in framing "The Times's" case. They demanded to know why documents were handed to "The Times" for the purpose of a plot to which it might be proved the Government had infatuatedly become the dupe and accessories.

Referring again to the case of Father McFadden, Mr. Morley said that Mr. Balfour had admitted that the police tactically erred in arresting the priest. The speaker contended that the arrests at Tralee on the occasion of O'Brien's trial were illegal. No Home Secretary or English magis trate would venture to act as though the arrests were in conformity with English law. (Cheers.) Mr. Balfour had sent a doctor to Mr. O'Brien for the sake of the Government, and not on the ground of humanity. He quoted from a speech in which Mr. Balfour said that he did not think he should allow Mc. O'Brien to ruin his constitution for the purpose of injuring the Government. Mr. Balfour had asserted that he (Balfour) had no power to relax the prison rules, but he did relax them in the cases of Catholic clergymen for fear of wounding or insulting the religious sentiments of the people. He urged Mr. Ballour also to

regard the popular sympathy with the imprisoned members of Parliament.

Mr. Balfour, upon rising to reply, was greeted with cries of "Pigott." This was continued until the Speaker peremptorily insisted upon the House with cries of There, the Speaker percenterity insisted upon the House coming to order.

In opening his speech Mr. Balfour said that the Opposition would have shown themselves unworthy of their position if they had not taken the earliest opportunity to bring forward their accusations, for rivals of which in bitterness they might vainly search history. He was not surthe earliest opportunity to bring forward their accusations, for rivals of which in bitterness they might vainly search history. He was not surprised that Mr. Morley had taken advantage of his position to make charges against the Government at a time when he knew his words would pass current in the country because the Government could not possibly take up his challenges. He twitted Mr. Morley with alluding to the Parnell Commission and ignoring the most horrible charges of cruelty, inhumanity and cynical savageness with which his (Balfour's) waste basket had been flooded during the recess. Possibly it had begun to dawn upon the minds of the Opposition that they had been duped by imaginary reports concerning the treatment of Mr. O'Brien. (Cries of "Oh! Oh!") He admitted that the prison rules had been relaxed in the cases of priests, but the House knew that he had always been doubtful whether, in relaxing the rules, he was not straining the Crimes Act. The rule regarding the cutting of a prisoner's hair was never relaxed except in cases of disease.

"What disease prevented my hair being cut?" inquired Mr. Dillon, amid much laughter.

"You were in the hospital during your imprisonment," responded Mr. Balfour.

Mr. Balfour declared that, assuming that prisoners under the Crimes Act ought to be treated as ordinary criminals, the charges against the Government were unfounded.

Admitting, said the speaker, that in a certain sense offenders against the Crimes Act were political offenders, if they were treated differently on that account, the same treatment ought to be conceded to the dynamiter and the political assassin.

Mr. Balfour contended that the state of Ireland

conceded to the dynamiter and the political assassin.

Mr. Ralfour contended that the state of Ireland was improving wherever the Plan of Campaign had not penetrated. Mr. Morley had called the sentence of Mr. Harrington "monstrous." Why did not Mr. Harrington appeal from that sentence? (Ironical Parnellite laughter.) There were at the present moment 20,000 persons in the ordinary prisons of the Kingdom, while only 100 were imprisoned in Ireland under the Crimes Act. If the object of punishment was to prevent crime, never had so great a result been attained at the cost of so little suffering. The conspiracy (cries of "Pigott") which began in Ireland last August (renewed cries of "Pigott") showed signs of abating. The statistics of agrarian trime showed a marvellous improvement in the condition of the country since the Crimes Act was passed. If O'Connell were still alive he would shrink from the means employed by the gentlemen below, the gangway to render government impossible.

In the course of the debate Mr. Sexton indigmantly protested against the presence of Houston, the witness for "The Times," within the precincts of the House. The Speaker replied that he was ignorant of the circumstances, but would inquire. Mr. Sexton received an intimation that Houston's name had been removed from the lobby list.

THE HAWARDEN EVICTIONS.

THE HAWARDEN EVICTIONS.

London, Feb. 25.—Mr. Gladstone, in a letter to "The Times," says that paper's recent article on the Hawarden evictions was based upon misstatements, and he complains of the failure of "The Times" to print the subsequent explanations or to make ah apology. He requests "The Times" now, as an act of decency and justice, to print the explanation from "The Liverpool Post," which, he says, will occupy less space than the original article. Mr. Gladstone continues:

the honorable traditions of the British press, has com-pelled me to be thus guilty of seeming imagnitudes in troubling the public with my personal affairs.

In conclusion, Mr. Gladstone records his full

approval of his son's proceedings. THE BOMBARDMENT OF SAGALLO.

5t. Petersburg, Feb. 25.—The "Novoe Vremya," and the "Vledomosti," commenting upon the bombard-ment of Sagalio and the subsequent capture of the Atchinoss expedition by a French cruiser, expresses indignation because the French shed Russian blood. Both papers think it doubtful whether violence was

anavoldable.

The "Grashdanin," referring to the same subject, comments ironically on Franco-Russian friendship. The same paper says it hears on good authority that the members of the Atchinoff expedition will be brought to Odessa as prisoners of war.

The "Svet" reproduces an official communication on the affair, which was published by the Cronstadt "Official Naval Gazette"; also a report of the incident that appeared in the same paper. Both refer turfavorably to Atchinoff's conduct.

PERILS OF FISHING ON THE BANKS. raris, Feb. 25.—At a meeting held at Granville yes-lay a resolution was adopted favoring an internaal convention, by which steamers would be for-

ALL QUIET ON THE ISTHMUS. NO EVIL EFFECTS OF THE COLLAPSE OF THE CANAL COMPANY FEARED.

Washington, Feb. 25.-The Department of State has received dispatches from the consuls of the United States at Panama and Colon in regard to the situation of affairs on the Isthmus. The consuls report that no disorders had taken place up to February 13, and that no trouble was anticipated because of the expected final collapse of the Do Lessops company. The event of the collapse had been discounted by the fact that a gradual suspension of the work had been going on for the last two months and the overflow had drifted out easily and in several directions. The West India negroes were returning to their es at the rate of about 500 a week and the French steamers three times a month were taking away 200 or 300 Frenchmen each. The Chilian Consul at Panama was also shipping about 300 white laborers Panama was also shipping about 300 white laborers a month to Chili, nominally to work on the railways. The consuls thought that if the collapse had taken place all at once as was at first expected there would have been serious danger of disturbance. Together with these facts in relation to the improbability of trouble on the Isthmus, is the preparation made by Congress under the recommendation of the Administration to make simple provision for the deportation of American laborers in distress at Panama.

STIRRING TIMES IN CENTRAL AFRICA. KING KIWEWA OF UGANDA DEPOSED-A DOUBT-

FUL RUMOR ABOUT STANLEY. London, Peb. 25.-Letters from missionaries dated Zanzibar, January 24, have been received in this city. They give the details of a third revolt in Uganda. It appears that King Kiwewa, who was raised to the throne after the overthrow of his brother, King Mwanga, tried to poison his Arab supporters, but He then invited three of them to a private audience. At a signal from the King they were selzed by executioners, and the King speared two of them and was in the act of spearing the other when the Arab managed to free himself King, who fled. King Kiwewa has since been trying gaining the throne, upon which, after his flight,

The letters confirm the report that an English missionary named Brooks had been murdered. The missionaries at Lake Tanganyika report that there is ample evidence that wholesale slaughter and enslavement of natives is proceeding in the direction of Tippoo Tib's district.

In the Nyangwe district there are rumers that Stanley is there collecting men to make a big war on the tribes to the northwest, but this is considered doubtfut.

STEINITZ WINS THE CHESS MATCH. SEVENTEEN OF THE TWENTY GAMES WERE

PLAYED, AND TSCHIGORIN WON ONLY SIX. Havana, Feb. 25,-In the Steinitz-Tschigorin ches contest, Steinitz won the sixteenth game. It was begun with the Zukertort gambit and lasted six hours. The seventeenth game, which was begun with the Evans gambit and lasted five hours, resulted in a draw. was agreed that the match be considered as ended with Steinitz as winner. Twenty games were to be played in all, Steinitz winning 10 games and Tschigorin 6, with one game a draw.

A GERMAN FLEET FOR SAMOA. Berlin, Feb. 25 .- The "Kieler-Zeitung" says that the German training squadron will proceed from Port Said to Zanzibar to replace the Pacific cruising squadron now engaged in the blockade on the East African coast, and that the latter will then sail for Apla.

A GAME OF BASERALL AT FLORENCE. Florence, Feb. 25 .- The American baseball team played in the Cascent Gardens to-day before a fashionable gathering. Owing to lack of time the player

THE CHARGES ACAINST CONSUL LEWIS. London, Feb. 25.—A dispatch from Tangler says:
"It is expected that Mr. Strobel, the secretary of the American Legation at Madrid, will come here to inquire into the charges against the American Consul with reference to the Benasuli affair.

BAIL REFUSED AN IRISH PRIEST. Dublin, Feb. 25,-Father Stephens, who was ar-rested yesterday for advising tenants on the Olphert

CAPTAIN WISSMANN RECRUITING BLACKS. Alexandria, Egypt, Feb. 25.-Captain Wissmann has arrived here and proceeded to Cairo, where he will recruit several bundred blacks to accompany him on his expedition into the interior of Africa

INSURING A FREE BALLOT IN FRANCE. Paris, Feb. 25.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day passed a bill to insure the freedom and secrecy of the ballot. The Chamber then adjourned.

TOBACCO SHIPPED FROM ZANZIBAR. Zanzíbar, Feb. 25.—The first shipment of tobacco grown in Zanzíbar, consisting of seventy boxes, has been sent to Hamburg.

PRINCE ALEXANDER WAS MARRIED ON FEB. 6 London, Feb. 25.-The marriage of Prince Alexander of Battenberg to Marie Loisinger, the opera singer, took place at Mentone on February 6.

ARRESTED POR MURDER AND ROBBERY.
Chicago, Feb. 25.—"Bud" Keller, a member of a otorious West Side gang of roughs, was arrested last night on suspicion of murdering C. F. Clarke, a drug gist. The arrest was made on the strength of infor-mation given by a young man who saw a man closely resembling Keller, accompanied by three others, hang-ing about the drug store a short time before the shot was heard. After that he saw the men running away. The police think that the gang may have endeavored to rob the store, and that Clark was killed while de-fending his property. The police are searching for Keller's companions.

"RED-NOSED MIKE" SENTENCED TO DEATH. Wilkesburre, Penn., Feb. 25.-The motion for a new trial in the case of "Red-nosed Mike," convicted of the murder of Paymaster J. B. McClure on June 19, was argued before Judge Rice this morning. The court promptly overruled the motion and pronounced the ath sentence. When asked by the Court if he had anything to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon him, the prisoner replied: "I have not. What can I say!" On being taken to the prison van "Mike" wept bitterly.

SUICIDE BY BREATHING GAS. Chicago, Feb. 25 .- Lizzie McAuley and her two children were found dead in bed together this morning In the woman's mouth was a rubber tube connected with the gas-jet. The gas was turned on full, indicating that Mrs. McAuley deliberately planned to kill per two children and herself. She is the woman who shot her husband December 4, 1867, while in a fit of jealousy. No indictment was found against her by the Grand Jury. She has suifered from a tailed form of insanity ever since the munier.

Washington, Feb. 25,-The Commissioner of Patents to-day heard argument of counsel in the interference case of Field against Hall against Stemens against Greene, which involves the important question of priority of invention of the application of electricity s a motive power, as used on electric street and other railways. The case came before the Commissioner on appeal from the Board of Examiners in Chief, who awarded priority to Greene.

EXPLOSION IN A HARDWARE FACTORY. New-Haven, Conn., Peb. 23 (Special).—Much alarm ras caused at J. B. Sargent & Co.'s hardware factory to-day by the explosion of a 150-horse-power engine. The 1,500 employes fled from the factory in alarm, but no one was injured. About \$10,000 damage was

SUICIDE OF THE MAYOR OF IOWA CITY. lowa, Cfty, Iowa, Feb. 25.-Mayor John J. Humes who has been partially insane for over a year and has been under the surveillance of his friends, committed suicide last night. His term of office would have expired in a few weeks.

Akron, Ohio, Feb. 25 (Special).—Coroner A. H.
Sargent this evening rendered his decision as to the death of the persons killed in the railroad wreck on January 14 near here. He places the responsibility on the New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad for the negligence of its employes.

County has captured two men supposed to be the men who held up both Mendocino stages on the night of January 5. Both men were armed with rifles and revolvers. On them were found \$750 and a silver watch. They gave the names of Charles Manning and H. W. Hanlon.

MANY LIVES IN PERIL.

THE STAIRS SOAKED WITH KEROSENE AND ALL THE PEOPLE TURN OUT TO BID THE PRESI-THE BUILDING SET ON FIRE-THE MISCREANT NOT FOUND.

Few inmates of the five-story house No. 129 Eldridge-st. had been awake long enough to dress themselves at 6 a. m. yesterday when flames began scared by the smoke and by a suspicious smell of kerosene, left their rooms in time to escape down stairs to the street. They found the way slippery with the dangerous ofl, which had been poured out freely by somebody from the top to the bottom of the house. As soon as the fire got a start in the lower hall, it ron up the oily stairways at lightning speed, cutting off that way of escape entirely. The stairs, arranged in crooked flights, were in the middle of the house, which was so shallow that there were only four rooms on each floor. Most of the rooms were sublet furnished to unmarried women

THE ESCAPE OF THE INMATES. Louis Ehrlich, who lately held a lease of the house and owned most of the furniture in it, took his wife and baby from the rooms on the second floor and saved most of the family clothing. They were in the street, fully dressed, before the other inmates of the house had time to escape. Francis Miller and his wife, who also lived on the second floor, climbed out of a front window and walked on the cornice over Wah Song's laundry to the house next door. Elizabeth Wright and her roommate, Elizabeth Devine, escaped down stairs from the third floor, and noticed the oil on the stairs, Emma Casey, Mary Casey and Catharine Wood ran down from the top floor and out of the front door just as the flames got into the hall from the cellar. John Bergman and his wife, from the fourth floor, were just behind them and were the last persons to escape that way. Emma Casey slipped in a little pool of kerosene on the thirdstory landing, and fell down one flight of stairs Tessie Hannon jumped from a rear window of the third story and struck her forehead against the stone flagging of the yard where she fell. She was insensible when she was picked up and carried to the Gouverneur Hospital, and it was believed that her skull was fractured. Charles McNally, who did not live in the house, let himself down part of the way from a rear window to the ground and hung at the end of a rope yelling for help when the firemen arrived with a ladder. The firemen rescued the remaining women in the house by the ladders, as there were no fire-escapes on the

After the firemen had got to work, Foremar George Cusick and his men, of Engine No. 25, George Cusick and his men, of Engine No. 25, fought the flames out of the hall and up the stairs. At the third floor Cusick missed his footing, and fell back down two flights. He was hurt so seriously that the police sent him to the hospital. The house was badly damaged before the flames were under control. George Kocher, the owner of the house, lives next door. He said his loss probably was \$3,000, and the house was insured for \$7,000.

INVESTIGATIONS BY THE POLICE The police called Fire Marshal Mitchell to the house when the talk of arson filled the neighbor-Emma Casey, Elizabeth Wright and the and were questioned closely by Mr. Mitchell. The young women told about their experience with kerosene on the stairs, and there was plenty of evidence about the rapid spread of the fire. Miller and his wife said they had bought the lease and the furniture in the house from Ehrlich for \$350, paying \$300 down and promising to pay the remaining \$50 on March 1. They understood that Ehrlich had the furniture insured for \$1,200, but he had not transferred the insurance to them. Other inmates of the house said that Ehrlich had talked of taking his family to Europe soon. Ehrlich refused to talk about his insurance to the insurance patrolman at the house after the lire. He and Miller had a quarrel about the insurance in a neighboring beer shop, and Ehrlich said he had not sold the insurance. The young women told about their ex-

had a quarrel about the insurance in a neighboring beer shop, and Ehrlich said he had not sold the insurance to Miller.

Wah Song, the Chinaman who kept the laundry on the first floor, lost about \$100, and nobody could tell if he was insured. The office of the Penny Provident' Fund on the same floor was damaged to the same extent. Michael Mulien, a plumber, who had a shop in the cellar, lost about \$50 by the fire. The flames started in a wash-room adjoining Mullen's shop. The young women who occupied rooms in the house lost nearly all their clothing, and had no insurance. No arrest had been made last evening.

NINE LIVES LOST IN BURNING HOUSES. PIVE PATAL FIRES-TWO OF THEM, AT LEAST,

Carbondale, Penn., Feb. 25 (Special),-Two lives were lost in a fire last night at Simpson, two miles north of this city. The fire originated in the house occupied by John Craig, who, with his wife and child barely escaped with their lives from the burning build-Patrick Sweeney, age eighteen, who boarded with the Craig family, and Sarah Ford, a domestic, age seventeen, occupied the rooms on the second floor; both perished in the flames. It is supposed that the girl left a lamp buning in her room when that the girl left a lamp buning in her room when she went to bed, and that the window curtains caught fire from it. In a short time the Craig house and the adjedning building were in ashes, and five families were homeiess. The right was bitter cold. Water carried in buckets was truzen so quickly that it was of little service, and the men who worked to save the other buildings were completely encased in ice. At daybreak the bodies of the victims, charred beyond recognition, were found in the cellar.

Indianapolic, Feb. 25.—A large farmhque near Portland, Ind., was burned early this morning, the family having a narrow escape from exemption. An

family having a narrow escaps from cremation. An oil driller named McCune, of Lima, Ohio, who boarded at the house, attempted to re-enter the burning building to save his money. He was overcome by the heat and perished in the flames. Burlington, Iowa, Feb. 25.-At Winfield, Henry

Burlington, lows, Feb. 25.—At Winfield, Henry County, yesterday morning, the dwelling of Thomas Innis was destroyed, and his mother-in-law Mrs. Torbitt, age sixty years, and Entis's eleven-year-old daughter, were burned to death. Mr. and Mrs. Innis and six children escaped in their night clothes, and were compelled to make their way some distance to a neighbor's house. Mr. Innis was severely burned, and the whole family suffered severely from exposure. Helena, Mont., Feb. 25.-Two children named Calahan, at Belmont, were burned to death yesterday, and a thrid will probably not live. The mother had gone out to secure some household supplies, when the oldest boy held the cat against the stove and its har took fire. It ran under, a sofe, the building was ignited, as aiready said, and two of the children personal.

Battle Creek, Mich., Feb. 25 .- The farmhouse of Ernest Youngs, at Ransom, six miles from this city, was burned at noon to-day. Two children, a boy and a girl age four and five years respectively, perished in the flames. Mrs. Youngs was at a neighbor's when

BURNING OF A LARGE FLOUR MILL Leavenworth, Kan., Feb. 25.—Kelly & Lyle's flour mill was destroyed by fire, together with a stock of 2,000 barrels of flour, this morning. The mill was one of the largest in the Missouri Valley, having a capacity of 500 barrels a day. The loss will reach \$100,000, on which it is estimated there is \$75,000

ELEVEN HORSES BURNED TO DEATH. The large barn belonging to Frank Montaverde, Newtown, L. I., was found to be on fire late on Sunday night, and within a short time it was totally destroyed with all its contents of hay, feed, wagons them was saved. The whole loss will amount to about \$5,000, and there is no insurance. While it is some dissatisfied men who were in Montaverde's em-

A STAY OF PROCEEDINGS FOR MRS. FREUND. Lansing, Mich., Feb. 25.—Governor Luce has ordered a stay of proceedings in the extradition cases of Olive E. Freund and others, of electric sugar notoriety, and will give them a rehearing on March 4.

STAGE ROBBERS CAPTURED.

Cloverdale, Cal., Feb. 25,-The Sheriff of Mendocino-County has captured two men supposed to be the

AN ATTEMPT TO BURN A TENEMENT-HOUSE. GENERAL HARRISON LEAVING INDIANAPOLIS

DENT-ELECT FAREWELL-ADJOURNMENT OF THE LEGISLATURE TO RECORD THE INCIDENT-THE GENERAL MAKES A BRIEF ADDRESS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] mapolis, Feb. 25.-There was no mo mp or display attending the departure of the Presidential party from Indianapolis to-day than General Harrison would permit. It was his carnestly expressed wish that there should be no attempt at a demonstration. It would not be in accord with his feeling. He desired to go from his home as quietly and with as little ceremony as possible. When his Grand Army comrades asked permission to escort him from the central part of the city to the railway station, a fistance of five blocks, he consented to the arrangement, but he was unwilling that the procession should be lengthened by other organizations, and his wishes were respected. Public feeling was well indicated, however, in the display of flags from homes, business houses, and public buildings, and in the public observance of the occasion. The Democratic Legislature, immediately after assembling in the morning, passed a resolution, unanimously deciding to adjourn during the hours of the departure of the Presidentelect from his home, and they testified to the pride of the State, irrespective of the political differences of its citizens, in the honor of giving to the country a President. The public schools were closed and the nature of the ccasion was impressed upon the minds of the pupils. Crowds began gathering in the streets early in the day, and it was in every way evident that the people of Indianapolis were interested in nothing so much as the departure of the city's most distinguished citizen on a mission of

The forenoon was spent quietly by the Presidentelect and his family at their home in North Delaware-st. The preparations for departure were finished last week, and the hours this morning were spent mainly in looking over things to see that nothing was forgotten. A few old friends called for a farewell word, but there were not many visitors. The house was not disturbed by the removal of any of the furnishings, which in the last few months have become familiar to many thou-

At 10 o'clock the last gift of the hundreds which have been brought to General Harrison was presented by Thomas S. Quincy, in behalf of the which he is president. The present was the toilet valise which was brought to the city last night. There was no formality in the presentation. The gift was simply handed to General Harrison by Mr. Quincy, and the two sat down for a moment of friendly conversation. valise is made of black seal leather, with a frame of triple-plated gold, lined with the finest calfskin, and the ten toilet articles accompanying the valise are of solid silver. After Mr. Quincy left, General Harrison and a few members of his family gathered about the valise to examine it. As the articles were removed, one by one, and ad-

General looked at it quizziesly and smiled. "I guess that is large enough," he said. But the

she at once carried it away.

On his shoulders he bore a large wooden contrivance resembling a washing-machine, but of about twice the size. It was labelled "Harrison's machine," and Peter asked permission to bring it in and explain its working to the Presidentelect. He also remarked that he had composed a song which was specially appropriate for the occasion, and he would like to sing it. He was given a pleasant welcome and invited back to the dining-room. His form visibly straightened with gratification at his reception, and removing his battered hat, he walked proudly through the hall and put the "Harrison machine" in the place indicated. The contrivance was an odd one, and was really ingenious, but the object for which it was constructed or what it was designed to illustrate was by no means clear. In explaining it, Peter said it represented in some sort of vaguely symbolical way the cider-press and hominy mill which were among the chief domestic implements of the period of the first Harrison Administration. He bent over it and touched a key and a small wooden boat forthwith began to slide back and forth with the regularity of a pendulum, in a groove which extended across the front of the contrivance. This being done, the old man took a position near his handiwork to begin his song. The verses were dedicated to General Harrison and sung to the tune of "Auld Lang Syne." It was a comical and yet a pathetic scene. The family and guests and nurses were grouped about a long table at one end of the room listening. The old negro's toil-worn frame became erect; his trembling knees stiffened, and his hands were folded across his breast. Throwing back his white head, dreamy look came into his eyes. He gazed far away above the heads of his auditors and in a snrill voice, tremulous with age and emotion, he sang. The song itself was incoherent and weird. It seemed, at least in part, to be an improvisation and was similar to the wild, rambling plantation songs of the old slave days. The bard sang on and on. His verses were repeated time after time with strange variations. Little could be understood of his meaning. At times it was apparent that he was pleading for protection and help for his race, then he would ask for blessings upon the Harrison family and the entire household. the refrain had been listened to until those present could not wait longer for its close, General Harrison approached the rapt singer and gently thanked him for his visit. A few words of appreciation of the "Harrison machine" delighted its builder, and with many "God bless yous" and "good byes," he shambled happily away.

The time for the departure of the family was near. They sat down to lunch in the old home for the last time; but, it is said, there was not much eating. Little Benjamin Harrison McKee alone seemed to have the usual relish for food. The other members of the family were silent, and it was evident to the three or four old friends who were present that they were either nervous, or sad, doubtless both. People were already and harness. In it were eleven horses, and none of or sad, doubtless both. People were aircad and harness. The whole loss will amount to gathering about the house, and a line of carriage them was saved. The whole loss will amount to gathering about the house, and a line of carriage stood in the street ready to convey the party not positively known, it is strongly suspected that to the railway station. Travelling toilets were looked after, while the baggage, consisting of haby chairs and carriages, typewriters and valises, was carried by the servants to the waiting transfer wagon. The tearful farewells of the ladies and their neighbor friends over, the family was ready to start from the plain old home on the journey

> The photographer, who has had a camera simed at the Harrison front door almost continually in the last seven months, was present to take the last views as the family came from the house The first to appear was the President-elect. He wore the suit of clothing and the list so familiar

OFF FOR THE WHITE HOUSE out on his daily tramps about the city, the only anusual feature of his attire being a colored silk handkerchief wrapped high about his throat. Governor Hovey and William H. English accompanied him to his carriage, an open vehicle, and occupied seats beside him. Next Private Secretary Halford, Judge J. N. Scott, the brother-inlaw of the President-elect, and Robert Gall, came from the house and entered the second carriage. Lieutenant-Governor Chase, Mayor Denny, and William Henderson occupied the third carriage. Next was the Harrison coupe, in which sat Mrs. Harrison and her sister, Mrs. Lord, of Washington, each carrying a bouquet. Mrs. Harrison wore a brown travelling dress, with a short plush wrap and dark bonnet. Mrs. Lord was attired in mourning. As they entered their coupe, a flower fell from the bouquet carried by Mrs. Harrison and was picked up by a ragged little newsgirl, to whom Mrs. Harrison kindly said, "Keep it, child." In the last two carriages were Mr. and Mrs. McKee, their two children and the nurses.

> The streets through which the party rode were crowded nearly the whole of the distance of a mile and a half between the Harrison house and the railway station. In the business part of the city, where the display of flags was particularly generous, balconies, windows and housetops were occupied by men and women, and the cheering and waving of handkerchiefs was continuous while the Presidential party was passing. The Grand Army Veterans of George H. Thomas Post met the carriages in front of the New Denison House. There were over 800 of them in line, and many of them were Democrats. One of the veterans in the procession was General Lew Wallace, diplomat and litterateur, and others who distinguished themselves in battle were Generals Kneffer, McGinnis and Foster. An advance guard of policemen opened a way through the the veterans' escort, surrounding the carriages of the Presidential party. The protection that they gave General Harrison was necessary, as frantic efforts were made by thousands of persons to get mear enough to touch him. Members of the near enough to touch him. Legislature marched behind the veterans.

At the railway station there was a crush. An attempt was made to prevent the crowd from gathering about the Presidential train by closing he depot gates and stationing a line of policemen in front of the fence to force back the people, but it was soon found that it

unwieldy multitude. Instead of trying to get through the gates, the people climbed over the high iron fence. When the Presidential party arrived at the station, it was with the greatest difficulty that a way could be forced through the throng so that General Harrison could get to his train, and the veterars who were guarding him were forced to do some fighting in preventing men from touching him. The cheering was long continued when he appeared before the multitude on the rear platform of the train. After bowing several times, he entered the car to look after the family, and found that Mrs. Harrison had not yet arrived, but was out in the crowd, way to the train for her and Mrs. McKee. He stepped to the platform, and, with a wave of his hand, commanded the crowd to fall back. The people squeezed themselves together long enough members of the party came after them, and after all were on board a moment was occupied in the car in farewells with a few of the relatives and friends who had accompanied the family to the

Among the callers was an aged negro, who Presidential car, and, waving his hand for silence, few words of farewell. The continued noise of the locomotives and the multitude of people made it impossible to hear what was said a distance of twenty-five feet from the car. General Harrison adjusted a pair of plain steel-rimmed spectacles over his eyes, which unmistakably indicated that he was struggling with emotion, and took from his overcoat pocket two sheets of paper

from which he read the following address: My Good Friends and Neighbors: I cannot trust my self to put in words what I feel at this time. Ever kind thought that is in your minds and every good wish that is in your hearts for me finds its responsive wish and thought in my mind and heart for each of you. I love this city. It has been my one cherished home. To before I have left it to discharge public duties and before I have let it to descharge points discuss and it turned to it with gladness, as I hope to do again. It is a city on whose streets the pempous displays of wealth are not seen. It is full of pleasant homes, and in those homes there is an unusual store of contentment. The memory of your favor and kindness will abide with me memory of your fayor and kindness will abide with me and my strong desire to hold your respect and confidence will strengthen me in the discharge of my new and responsible duties. Let me say farewell to all my Indiana friends. For the public honors that have come to me, I am their grateful debtor. They have made the debt so large that I can never discharge it. There is a great sense of loneliness in the discharge of high public duties. The moment of decision is one of isolation. But there is One whose help comes even into the quiet chamber of judgment, and to His wise and unfalling guidance I of judgment, and to His wise and unfalling guidance I will look for direction and safety. My family unite with me in grateful thanks for this cordial good-bye, and with me wish that these years of separation may be full of peace and happiness for each of you.

The response of the crowds to the words of the President-elect was a prolonged cheer. The conductor signalled the engineer to start, and the train slowly moved out, while General Harrison stood on the platform, bowing to the people, with Mrs. Harrison and Russell behind him waving their handkerchiefs in farewell. Not until the train disappeared from view around a curve did they enter their car.

The party on the train was composed of the following persons, beside General and Mrs. Harrison . Mr. and Mrs. McKee and two children, Russell Harrison and wife and child, Mrs. Lord, Mrs. Eaton, General Harrison's sister; ex-Senator Saunders and wife, of Nebraska, parents of Mrs. Russell Harrison; W. H. H. Miller, J. N. Huston, Private Secretary Halford; the official stenographer, Frank Tibbets, wife and child; Miss Sanger, private stenographer; and fifteen representatives of the press, occupying a Pullman palace car attached to the train specially for their use.

THROUGH INDIANA AND OHIO. FROM THE HOOSIER TO THE BUCKEYE

CAPITAL

CROWDS AT EVERY STOPPING-PLACE-BRIEF ADDRESSES BY THE PRESIDENT-ELECT-TO REACH THE ALLEGHANIES THIS

MORNING. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Newark, Ohio, Feb. 25.-From the Indian-apolis station all the way out to the Bult Line

Railroad, which encircles the city, the Pennsylvania tracks were lined with cheering crowds. Flags and pictures of the President-elect were displayed at every cross street, and now and then the booming of cannon could be heard above the din made by the whistling of factory and locomotive engines. The train ran quickly out as far as Stamford Station, on the outskirts of the town. Then, in response to the cheering of the crowd that had assembled, the train slackened its speed for a moment, and the General appeared on the back platform of the car, the last in the train. General and Mrs. Harrison occupied the two large staterooms in the car. The rest of the space was given over to Mr. and Mrs. McKee and the two grandchildren and to Mrs. Lord, of Wash

PRICE THREE CENTS,

THE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE MAKES ITS REPORT

FERMENT IN THE ASSEMBLY OVER THE DOCU MENT-MR. CROSBY MOVES FOR ANOTHER SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO CONTINUE THE INVESTIGATION-MR. SHEET

HAN'S FIERCE. PROTESTS ARE IN VAIN-THE CONTROL-LER CENSURED. INY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE!

Albany, Feb. 25 .- The Committee on Approp tions of the Assembly having held that hot stove the Assembly ceiling scandal, for four or five weeks, in exceeding sadness of spirit this evening dropped their burden in the Assembly Chamber. Any other committee that cares to pick up the stove will meet with no resistance from the Committee on Appropriations, whose members are desperately anixous, they say, to get at the preparation of the annual appropriation and supply,

There was an enormous crowd of both sexes in the Assembly Chamber before the session of the Assembly began, as it had been noised about that something dramatic would occur. When, therefore, Mr. Ainsworth, the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, arose and proffered at roll of manuscript to Clerk Chickering a sensa-tion passed over the great room. The Assembly-men listened intently, and there was profound silence as soon as it was perceived that the report being read was that of the Committee on Appropriations on the result of their investigation of the Assembly ceiling scandal. It was early, perceived that the committee in their investigation had come to the same conclusion as the experts, namely, that the contractors for the Assembly ceiling and stairway work had made a clear profit of at least \$105,000. The fact that Controller Wemple, however, was censured for auditing the exaggerated bills submixted him by Charles B. Andrews, the Superintendent of Public Buildings, was an entirely new feature. So also was the condemnation of the Ceiling Committee for " gross carelessness" in the execution of their duties. When the reading of the report had ceased

Mr. Crosby offered the following: Resolved. That this report and the accompanying papers be sent to the Judiciary Committee, and be it Resolved. That the Judiciary Committee be and hereby is instructed to report to this House on February 27. lutions appointing a special committee to comp

atisfactorily the examination of alleged frauds in con-section with the construction of the Assembly ceiling. This pointed to a continuation of the investigation by the Assembly with a new committee. Mr. Crosby strongly favors this course. But before the Assembly could act on Mr. Crosby's motion, Mr. Sheehan, a member of the Ceiling Committee, arose to a question of privilege, and denounced in fierce terms the report submitted by the Committee on Appropriations. His chief not stated who were present at the first meeting of the Ceiling Committee; but as he was present at the second meeting of the Ceiling Committee and acquiesced in the granting of the contract which has proved so unfortunate to the State, even the Democratic members of the Committee on Appropriations regarded this as an immaterial point and that it did not clear him of the charge of gross carelessness in the execu-

Mr. Gallap, another member of the Ceiling Committee, made a speech after Mr. Sheehan, which "I guess that is large enough," he said. But the practical eye of Mrs. McKee no sooner beheld the frain. Mrs. Harrison and Mrs. McKee yielded to their cuntion, and the General was visibly affor its use.

"Oh! That will be just the thing to hold baby's milk," was her decisive declaration, and she at once carried it away.

"The regular Pennsylvania train slowly moved out of the station, and the space that it had occupied was instantly covered by people. Governor Hovey appeared on the rear platform of the Presidential car, and, waving his land for silence, made a speech after Mr. Sheehan, which was better received by the Assembly. He stated that he had insisted upon the advertisement for bids being put in the newspapers for a longer time and that the other members of the Ceiling Committee had outvoted him in this important matter. The fact that the contract to be given out was not properly advertised was one of the strongest points made by the Committee. General Batcheller said that the Ceiling Committee.

Among the callers was an aged negro, who gravely gave his name as Peter W. H. MacJohnson.

obviously not in a mood carefully to debate the report to-night, and he, therefore, moved that the report and its recommendations should be con-sidered at a special session to be held on Wednes-

sidered at a special session to be held on Wednesday.

Mr. Roeseh resented the allusion made by the Committee on Appropriations to Controller Wemple's carelessness. He moved that the report should be considered to-morrow. Mr. Sheehan seconded Mr. Roeseh's motion, and said that the report was a partisan one; forgetting that it is signed by the Democratic members of the Committee on Appropriations.

The Assembly by a large vote rejected Roeseh's motion and adopted the motion of General Batcheller. On Wednesday, also, the resolution of Mr. Crosby for the appointment of a special committee to continue the investigation of the ceiling scendal will be considered.

THE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

RESULTS OF THE ASSEMBLY CEILING IN VESTIGATION.

THE CEILING COMMISSION, SUPERINTENDENT ANDREWS AND CONTROLLER WEMPLE CEN-SURED-SOME RADICAL RECOMMENDA-TIONS-THE BRIBERY CHARGES. Albany, Feb. 25 .- The report of the Committee

on Appropriations of the Assembly, which has been

making an investigation of matters connected with the Assembly Chamber ceiling, is as follows: To the Legislature of the State of New-York: On Tuesday, January 22, the Legislature passed a esolution, of which the following is a copy:

Resolved. That the Committee on Appropriations be instructed to investigate all matters connected with the construction of the Assembly Chamber ceiling, and that the instructed to report the name of three experts to assist them in their investigation, one architect, one chemist and one engineer, none of whom shall be residents of the city of Albany, to report subject to the approval of the Assembly. And on January 30, the following resolution was of the Assembly. Resolved. That the Committee of Experts examines and report: First, has the present ceiling been constructed

and report: First, has the present ceiling been constructed in all respects in accordance with the plans and specifications; second, what would be the cost of said ceiling if quartered oak were used instead of papier-mache; third, what would be the cost for constructing a proper carved cak ceiling in accordance with the plans adopted for building the present ceiling, and in case carved cak Reselved. That said committee further investigate and report upon any other matters pertaining to the building of said celling they may deem material, and also if the article of papter-mache, as used in this ceiling, is a proper and first-class material.

proper and first-class material.

On February 5 the following resolution was passed 1
Resolved, That the Standing Committee on Appropriations of this House investigate and report:
First, The manner in which the contract for the construction of the Assembly Chamber ceiling was drawn
up and let, and for how long a time, and in what papers
the request for Mds was first published.
Second, The manner in which, and by whom, the plans
and specifications for such ceiling were drawn up, to
whom such plans and specifications were exhibited or
sent, and whether such plans and specifications were
altered or changed; and if so, when and by whom and in
what manner.

Third, If any bids for doing said work were presented to the committee appointed in pursuance of the Act of 1888, or to any of its members, or to Superintendens Andrews, before proposels for the contract were advertised for, and, if so, by whom and at what time?

Fourth, Relative to the cost of a papier-sische ceiling, a quartered cak ceiling and a carved oak ceiling.

In accordance with the first resolution, this committee have heretofore reported to the House, that they had selected Professor II. Chester, of Hamilton College, as chemist. Archimedes Russell, of Syracuse as architect; and Charles B. Brush, of New-York, as civil engineer; and by a resolution of the House, sanford White was added to said Committee of Exaperts, and the House approved of the selection named. The questions emiraced in the resolutions of January 30 were submitted by us to the Committee of Exaperts and their report thereon has been heretafore presented to the House, and is hereby adopted by us and made part of this, our report.

HIDS HONEST AND OTHERWISE.

Upon the remaining questions submitted to us we

Upon the remaining questions submitted to us we have to say: First, that as to the manner in which the contract for the construction of the Assembly celling was drawn up and lot, the evidence clearly shows that on the 13th of June, the day when the committee